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The Farmer's Choice.

A little house well fill'd—a little wife well will'd
a little land well till'd.

Our ancestors lived on bread and broth,
And woo'd their healty wives in home spun cloth;
Our mothers, nurtered at the nodding reel,
Gave all their daughters lessons on the wheel;
Though spinning did not much reduce the waist,
It made the food much sweeter to the taste;
They plied, with honest zeal, the mop and broom,
And drove the shuttle through the noisy loom,
They never once complained as we do now,
"We have no girls to cook and milk the cow."
Each mother taught her red cheek'd son & daughter
To bake, to brew, and draw a pail of water;
No damsel shunn'd the wash-tub, broom, or pail,
To keep unsoil'd a long grown finger nail;
They sought no gaudy dress, nor wasp-like form,
But ate to live, and work'd to keep them warm.
No idle youth—no tight-laced, mincing fair,
Became a livid corpse, for want of air—
No fidgets, faintings, fits or frightful blues;
No painful corns, from wearing Chinese shoes.

A. HOOSIER.

NOVEMBER.

It is now time to close up the operations of the warm season, and provide for the cold. Finish collecting in all your crops, corn turnips, cabbages,&c. and see that your cellars are well secured against frost, and your granaries against depredators. Finish the fall plowing. All clay land should be thrown into ridges for the action of the frost. One good plowing on such land in the fall is worth two or three in the spring, and as this soil has a great affinity for ammonia, while thus exposed, it will absorb large quantities of it brought down in the winter and spring by the snows and rain, which it will yield to the crops the ensuing season.—Examine the winter grain and any water furrows which have been choked up, let them be opened. "Standing water will kill any useful vegetable, except rice."

The yards should be well bedded with turf, peat, or muck, weeds, refuse straw. and other vegetable matters; and so constructed that the soluble parts of it, which are the best, shall not be drained off to help inundate the roads and ditches. If time permits, drains should be made to carry off the latent watter, which destroys the crops or diminishes them so much, as hardly to pay for the raising. Under ground, in preference to surface drains, [...] constructed, unless large quantities of water are required to pass. Give all your roots in heaps for the winter an aditional covering before the ground is frosen. Have all the barns and sheds well coverd and mended and the racks and mangers all tight, and in order, that no hay or provender may be wasted. Before the ground is frozen, look well to your fences. No meadows, winter grain, or even pastures, should be exposed to poaching from cattle, sheep or hogs. An animal will frequently do more hurt in one of them in a day at this season, than in a week while the ground is well settled in summer. In the meantime the household plants, the children should not be neglected, and especially the older ones who have helped through the labors of the summer and harvests. Good schools must be provided for them, good teachers and good books. Their minds now, and indeed at all times, should be as closely watched over, as the more tangible things of the farm. On their correct, moral, and intellectual education, depends much, perhaps all their success in after life, and no fences should be neglected, or bars left down in their young minds. Good seed sown here, on good soil, and well cultivated, if the weeds of vice and bad principles are thoroughly extirpated, will never fail of producing an abundant harvest. It is not sufficient that their parents see them furnished with all means for mental improvement; they must take an interest in the studies also. Daily examination into the progress of their children, should be the constant practice of parents; questions asked having a bearing upon them; the connexion between their studies and their own business pointed out to show that they have a practical application to the concerns of every-day life; nnd they should be explained and illustrated in such a manner as to excite an interest and inquiry in their young minds. The discipline of the school ought to be inquired into and the relative standing of the children; and when praise is due, bestow it; and where censure and even punishment are needed, they should not be withheld. No farmer would think of putting out his land to be managed by an agent without frequent and close supervision. Do not, therefore, put out the minds of your children, which are of infinitly more value, to the management of every individual, without a closer and more thorough attention than he gives to his grounds and his cattle.

Commence spreading out hemp for dew rotting, bearing in mind the observations on this subject last month.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—If not done last month, many of the early vegetables may be sown for the ensuing spring, if you have not hot beds for forcing. The beds ought to be thrown up high, so as to avoid water during winter and spring, and being soon dry when the snow is off, the young plants will take an early start. They should be well filled with the more heating manure, as horse dung, &c. In these, tomatoes, lettuce, spinage, cress, &c. may be sown. The asparagus bed should have a large supply of rich manure, which the winter rains will drain of all its enriching soluble matters and carry to the lower roots, and on the opening of spring, will be ready to furnish a fresh treat for the table. Let the lettuces in frames still be exposed to the air during the day, but be covered by the glass at night. Practise the same treatment with cabbages and cauliflowers in frames. Take up all remaining roots and store them as detailed last month. Rhubarb seed can now be sown, and will vegetate better than if kept out of the ground until spring. In the early part of this month, manure and trench the ground intended for early spring crops.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Goose-berries, currants, a d raspberries, may now be transplanted. Of the latter the red and white Antwerp are considered the most desirable. Do this the early part of the month, and in the latter part lay down the raspberries, and cover them with sedge or any kind of litter. Cover the strawberries with litter or they may be killed, or at least injured by the winter. Dig and trench or plough the ground intended for planting in the spring.—*Far. Almanac.*

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.—We have learned the following particulars of the general allegations in the Informations. We have reason to believe that they are in the main correct: The chief witnesses for the prosecution are a Mr. Hughes, one of Mr. Gurney's Short-hand Writers, and a person who acted as his Assistant, both having been employed by the Government. The Informations commence with the Meeting at Mullaghmast, but the proceedings at the Repeal Association and publication in newspapers, are also embraced in the general charge of Conspiracy. We have reason to believe that Mr O'Connell—if the case should ever come to trail—is to address the Jury on his own behalf, and in doing so, to enter into the whole case of the country. Certainly the course adopted by the Crown Lawyers—see the warrant as inserted—will afford the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen—ample latitude, for he is bound to answer the multitude of charges set forth, and "all such other matters as shall be alleged against him," This is *de omnibus rebus*.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

GREAT FIRE.—[...] from the Rochester Democrat that a very destructive fire occured in that city Friday morning last. The entire range of buildings from the ally west of the Third Church round the corner to some distance up South street and Paul street is a heap of ruins. The fire was discovered about half past two, and ranged with unabated fury for two hours. The number of buildings destroyed is between twenty and twenty five. The gratest portion of the property was owned by Anson House, and John F. Bush. The fire originated in the grocery store of J. Shaw who with his little boy jumped from the 2d story window.

From the Kingston Herald.

Debate on the Seat of Government.

Dr. Dunlop thought the House unfairly treated in the despatches being withheld. During the present parliament his constituency had more than doubted. Thirty years ago Upper Canada had but 63,000 inhabitants; and the old District of London including the new District of London, Brock, and Talbot, had but 2 militia men; there are now about 20 regiments in the same space.

How could they make permanent location of the capital in any one place with a shifting population like that? At the period he first visited Toronto, or York as it was then called, he could count but 70 houses from the Don Bridge to the garrison, a distance of nearly three miles; it now contains a population of 17,000 or 18,000 inhabitants; under those circumstances where would they fix upon a capital? Yet Montreal had been selected, and the removal to that city was made a cabinet question. If Her Majesty choose to consult the people of the Province, through their Representatives in that House, he thought the ministry had no right to throw their weight in the scale, and force some of its members into the position of voting for their places. It was impossible that an unbiassed expression of the sense of the House on the question before them could be obtained, when the ministry compel 24 members out of 84 to vote as they direct. (Hear, hear.) There were two, and it seemed only two connected with the administration who had the honesty to prefer the principle to their profits. The administration would not have got a single vote from Upper Canada were it not a ministerial question, and to those members from Upper Canada who supported them on that consideration, he would only say, there was no hope for them with their constituencies, and that like the hon. Attorney General West, they could only hope to sit in Parliament again by being *Rimouskied*. (A laugh.) He had no antipathy to Montreal, he had been treated kindly in that city and no doubt would be as kindly treated again, but he would remind his hon. friend, when he speaks of Montreal being the natural capital of the country, that its natural claims were departing. Sixteen years ago there was not a wholesale store in Toronto, and the Merchants were supplied from Montreal; but that game had changed, for the whole of the supplies for the West went past Montreal, and the local Merchants were supplied by the wholesale establishments of Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and even as far West as Windsor.

Mr. Durand spoke in favour of Montreal.

Mr. Hincks opposed the amendment. Some strong reason must have induced her Majesty's Government to call upon the House for advice after having the opinion of the Executive Council, and that was undoubtedly an unwillingness to assume such a serious responsibility without a distinct pledge on the fact of this House that the necessary funds would be granted. If the amendment were adopted in what position would the question stand. The provincial administration possessing the confidence of this House having declared in favour of Montreal, and that they could not conduct public business if the Seat of Government be fixed at Kingston, the House when asked for its advice were to refuse to give it? It would be that we are incapable of forming a correct judgement on a point of local interest, that our local sectional feelings unfit us to decide a plain question, and that the people will acquiesce on the decision of the Imperial Government, but not in that of their own representatives. Some hon. gentlemen had again in the course of this discussion complained of the want of information in Message. Now he (Mr. H.) must say that such charges amount almost to disrespect to the head of the Government. Can it be supposed by any hon. member that His Excellency has kept back any information of the slightest importance to this House. He has not indeed furnished his confidential despatches, and there are obvious reasons why he could not do so, but even if his Excellency were capable of withholding any information which would be of importance to this house, he would not dare to do so, as he would be liable to impeachment, if, in submitting an important question to the Legislature by the direction of his Sovereign, he were to conceal facts which the Legislature had a right to know. The hon. and learned member for [...] hostile to the agricultural interests of Upper Canada, and that this hostile influence would be increased by the removal of the Seat of Government. Now what is the fact? After 15 years of unceasing contest on the part of the agriculturalists of Upper Canada to obtain a duty on foreign produce during some years of which the hon. and learned member and his friends were in power, it is only now that they have obtained the concession of their demands from a government composed partly of Lower Canadians, and supported by Lower Canadian members.

It has been said that his remark on reporting the debates was a trifling consideration, but he did not think so. It was essential to have them known, and how could it be done except where there are daily papers in both languages? It had been said that the removal of the Seat of Government would cause a repeal of the union, but those who called this argument were actuated by sectional feelings, and meet but little support from the public. The agitation on this subject has failed. A meeting was held in his County, but was got up by a few half-pay officers, who did not speak the opinions of the people at all. The hon. and learned member for Kingston has incurred deep responsibility for the course which he has taken on this subject, and for having given his influence to those who will endeavor to agitate for the dissolution of the Union. Hon. gentlemen had blamed the administration for making [...] Cabinet question. That, however, was a point on which we must be the best judges. [...] having taken the responsibility of acting [...] the best of our judgement we are prepared to stand or fall by it. There was a time, however, when it was not a Cabinet question, when there was no reason to suppose it would now be brought under the consideration of this House; and even when the Cabinet were unanimous, with one exception; and had the removal taken place in consequence of the Report of the Council, his hon. friend would not he thought, have felt it necessary to resign. There was a portion of the remarks of the hon. member for Kingston which he felt a difficulty in following. The hon. gentleman had not indeed exactly defind what he meant; but he had evidently pointed at separation as a possible consequence of the removal of the Seat of Government. He (Mr. H.) had no such apprehensions. He was as ardent a friend to British America as any hon. member in that House, however much he might be slandered. He was gratified, therefore, to have it in his power to state his belief that all the late acts of Sir Robert Peel's Government had a tendency to strengthen the connection with the Mother Country; and he now looked forward to many, many years of happy connexion with the great Empire of which we formed a part. His hon friend from Kingston had likewise said that the bills brought before this house by the Government, were transcripts of the laws of the State of New York. This he denied. Municipal Institutions in every country are essentially democratic; and it would be found that we proposed to extend to the people throughout the Province, powers which had [...] been enjoyed by the Toronto Corporation.

Sir Allan McNab spoke in favour of a dissolution of the House before deciding this question. The people of Upper Canada had not elected their representatives with any view to this question. And as several members of the Government would not have voted for the removal if it were not a Cabinet question. The people did not desire a removal of the Seat of Government, but the contrary. It was perfectly understood at the period of the Union that the Seat of Government should be fixed in Upper Canada, in compliance with the pledge given by Lord Sydenham to that effect, and it was accordingly fixed at Kingston, and that selection had received the approbation of the Imperial Government. Did Lord Stanley say in his despatch on the subject that Kingston had only been selected after mature consideration by Her Majesty's Government. The people of Upper Canada knew all that, and would not consent, that what was in their possession by right, as well as in pursuance of the pledges upon which they had consented to a union with Lower Canada, should be taken from them by a House in which they were not represented.

Mr. Merrit said this was the second time he had been called upon to take part in what might be termed a legislative farce. In 1839 Resolutions were submitted by Lord Sydenham to the legislature of Upper Canada for the union of the provinces, and the result is dissatisfaction on all sides. This might be remedied in time, but by some fatality the Imperial Government submitted to this—the only measure they were anxious the Crown should determine. It would have been better to have removed the Seat of Government to Montreal at once, without a second reference, knowing a majority were in favour of the removal, for the decision of this House will not give satisfaction to the people. There was no injustice in [...] debt of Upper Canada on the Province. It amounted in 1841 to [...] would yield a return from tolls, and the people of Lower Canada would never be called upon to pay a farthing of this debt. And the commercial advantages of these works benefited Lower Canada more than Upper Canada; so that the public debt was no reason for removing the Seat of Government. He also objected to the removal because it would disturb the union, a measure which he had favoured since 1822, from having observed the prosperity of New York State under one government, composed with Canada under [...]. With this view the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada had been proposed to a Committee of the House of Commons in 1828, and he had addressed a letter to Sir George Murray on the subject, in which its advantages were pointed out. As the subject was often discussed in Canada, and the public mind prepared for the Union [...] when proposed [...] given to [...]. The first fruit of the [...] free passage to the [...] is approved by the large portion of the [...], as I have regarded with distrust every [...] that would disturb it. The advantages of Montreal was no [...] taking the Seat of Government [...] the reverse; for they arise from [its] position as the first sea-port for the [...] the St. Lawrence; and from the [...] of a private company who opened [...] to the western world, [...] they have not received nothing. It was said that the Lower Canadians could effectually controul the [...] of these communications of [...] they must bear the expense; but if [...] pay the interest of the cost of construction, not a farthing would eventually be paid by Lower Canada. Take for instance a farmer residing below Montreal, he was subject to no Toll on any article he brought or on any article of merchandize consumed, as neither passed through those communications. Whereas the farmer residing above Kingston, had to pay a Toll on every thing he grows and consumes, as both necessarily pass through those communications; this he did not urge as a complaint, it arose merely from their natural position, the one residing above and the other below the Canal, which lead to this common market at their common port: it was, nevertheless, an undeniable fact, and proved that greater burdens are necessarily borne by the Inhabitants residing in Upper than in Lower Canada, and was a good reason for conferring any legislative advantages in their power on the one to lessen those burdens—and not to add to the natural disadvantages already possessed by the other. It is said that public opinion can be best ascertained in Montreal, and the Attorney General's argument is mainly based on this, referring to London, Paris, &c., as capitals not central. It was amusing to hear this paltry province with a population of 1,250,000, compared to independent governments, with from 20 to 40,000,000. Keeping up armies, navies, embassies, and intercourse with the whole world, while we are confined to our own province. We should not look to large cities for correct public opinion, as was seen in the case of the Erie Canal, the construction of which when proposed by Dewitt Clinton was condemned in New York, with 200,000 inhabitants, but supported by the people of the West, who felt their want of better communications; and the Canal paid for itself in ten years. Where did correct public opinion originate then? Not in the city, but in the country. He could discover no good reason for removing the Seat of Government to Montreal. In a few years the largest part of the population of Canada will be found west of Toronto and the Niagara river, and therefore for the general interests of those who succeed us the Seat of Government should be placed as far in the interior as possible.

Mr. Dunn thought that the whole of the Speeches which had been made against the removal of the Seat of Government to the City of Montreal, were founded upon sectional and selfish feelings, and not upon any extended view of public policy. Montreal wes a city containing the largest population of any in Canada; and there was one circumstance which gave it a strong claim as the Seat of the Provincial Legislature of United Canada—the fact of that population being composed one half of British origin and one half of French origin and thus enabling the Government to meet out equal justice to both races. But Montreal appeared to be the best position for the Seat of Government, because it is the place where the navigation of the rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence meet that of the Ocean—making it the great emporium of our inland and European trade. For these and other reasons he would give his vote in favour of Montreal.

Mr. Sherwood was a member of the Upper Canada Legislature when the Resolutions on the Union were passed, and could speak with certainty on the subject. Lord Sydenham gave direct assurances, publicly and privately, that the wishes of the people of Upper Canada, on the conditions of a union, should be respected, and thereby the Imperial Government. It was certainly not a written condition, but the pledge of the Representative of the Crown, armed with authority to negotiate for a Union; and he (Mr. S.) would state distinctly in his place to the House, that upon that pledge alone the representatives of the people of Upper Canada had consented to the union with Lower Canada. It was no use to tell him that they did not care what Lord Sydenham had said: he was the Representative of the Imperial Government: and transactions between a people and a Government should be in good faith, and above all suspicion; for the contrary would destroy all confidence in government. And what were the advantages of this "Queen of cities," to which it is desired to remove the Legislature of the country? Why it was a great commercial emporium, in which was to be seen plenty of bales and barrels. And what had that to do with the location of the Seat of Government? The business of government could as well be carried on in other places as in that city; and he saw no reason advanced why it should be taken away from where it was. after being here for upwards of two years, especially that it should go eastward, to Montreal. No reason had been advanced for such a charge, but they were told the question involved the existence of the ministry. That was an honest statement of the case. It was therefore not a matter of convenience, or of general utility; the necessity was assumed on no ground of public benefit, but on the ground of political existence. It has been made a political question.

The next thing would be called to do would be to vote £200,000 for public buildings at Montreal. (Oh, oh!) [...] he was sure they would not be satisfied with much short of that; but take £150,000, or £100,000, and he would like to know where they would get the money. The revenue does not meet the ordinary expenditure; and if the man who pledges himself to pay what he has no means to meet be dishonest, the same principle would apply to a state. It was the extreme of folly to take the Seat of Government to Montreal before they know whether it was likely to remain there or not.

He agreed with the Hon. and learned member for Niagara, that the rapidly increasing population of the West, its extent, the facilities for settlement, and the continued emigration from the mother country would very shortly alter the relative positions of the two sections of the Province in point of population; and none can but admit that in ten years the mass of the population would be to the West of the place where they were now assembled. (Hear, hear.) They were to be removed further from the West for the mere support of government—he used the very words of the hon. Attorney General—and he could look upon that reason as the only argument for urging on the measure, and in that light, sustaining the administration at the sacrifice of the general interests of the country.

Col. Prince saw from the progress of the debate that not all the eloquence of a Demosthenes or Cicero could make one convert on this question. But representing, as he did, the farmers of the far west, the honest yeomen of the country, who look at a dollar before giving it away for some imaginary profit, he could not but look at the effect of the proposed measure of removal. It will result in the increase of British influence tenfold. If the Seat of Government be taken to Montreal, that city will increase by British emigration, capital, enterprise, and energy, far beyond its former ratio; and as the British increase the French Canadians will decrease until they become but a fraction of the population. He was surprised the Lower Canada members did not see this. There is another point: To remove the Seat of Government was contrary to his old English notions of justice—justice to Kingston—which is not, as it has been; in another place, most unwarrantably and unjustifiably termed, an "unimproved and unimprovable country village." On the contrary, he was highly pleased with the great improvements effected in Kingston since he first knew it. Merchants and others have laid out their money here on the pledge given by Lord Sydenham, confirmed by Lord Stanley's despatch, and it would violate good faith, and do them a great injustice to remove the Seat of Government. No man living under the British Government has a right to lose the capital he has in good faith invested, founded on the acts of the Government. If the removal take place, the people of Kingston will have an equitable claim to compensation for the losses they will incur, although they could recover nothing. Besides, the great experiment is yet to be tried how the Union will work, and this discussion is very likely to dissolve it. He desired members from Lower Canada to think whether the removal of the Seat of Government to Montreal would not lessen their influence instead of increasing it, by building up in that city a British party and power superior to their own.

GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT.

The following note from Mr. Dickinson of [...]son. There can be little doubt that much more labour is expended in producing the wheat crop generally than would be necessary if the grounds were properly prepared once for all, made clean, and kept clean, so as not to require fallowing as a cleaning process. We have as yet heard of no yield this year that has exceeded this.

W. GAYLORD, ESQ—I send you a hasty account of the preparatory treatment, nature of the soil, &c., in the case of the wheat crop to which allusion has been made. Two years since, this month, I purchased the farm on which I reside, and commenced working it the next spring. There had been no clover on the place by the occupant before me, except on the lot where the wheat was grown by me. That field had a crop of oats taken off and was then seeded to clover. In the spring when I came on the farm the clover was thin, and I sowed on it, 1¼ bushels of plaster per acre. The second week in July, I mowed off the clover for hay. The last of August, I plowed in a large growth of clover, and harrowed it thoroughly. On the 6th and 7th of September, I sowed on one bushel and three pecks of Canada flint wheat to the acre, and harrowed it in. The soil is a friable black slate or loam. The wheat in the whole field was remarably equal, and the crop per acre as stated. Yours truly, O. DIKINSON.

Onondaga, Sept. 11, 1843.

CURIOUS FACT.—Does not the following, which we find in the Columbia (S. C.) Advocate, strongely support the doctrine of Liebig, that in the absence of other means of nutration the nutritive organs act upon, and appropriate the stores already existing in the body; in other words [...] the pig have lived so long had he [...]

"Some two months [...] of disappearance?—of this place, missed a [...]. James Lyles as it was very fat, he supposed [...] used by some lover of fat pigs, and gave it up for lost, until last Tuesday, when he commenced the repair of his house, and on raising the floor, which was decaying from dry rot, he found his pig still breathing, after at least 58 days of entire abstinence from food or drink. The pig is still living, and able to take a little meal and water. A number of the most respectable persons can attest the above fact."

FOREIGN GRAPES.—These may be successfully raised on native stocks if too tender for growth in our climate. In this way, some choice varieties wich proved too delicate for the United States, have succeeded remarkably well and produced fine fruit

MANURING GRAPES.—When the soil is adapted to them grapes may be kept in full growth without any other manure than the branches and leaves trimmed from the vines and buried near the roots.

LIME FOR LICE.—Strew over cattle, three or four times during the winter, or ou their beds, and it will destroy lice.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Kingston Cor. of the Toronto Examiner.

On Saturday after the protracted debate upon the Seat of Government, the Bill for the suppression of secret societies was introduced for its third reading. A debate ensued containing some things which may interest your readers, and which has not been reported, I believe, in any of the papers. In the course of the debate Sir A. McNab took occasion to remark and taunt the ministry that hough they expressed much horror against secret societies it did not prevent their appointing Orangemen to office, and when called upon by several members to name the parties he mentioned the names of Mr. James R. Gowan, and Mr. Christopher Armstrong, both of whom were appointed to District Judgeships.—In replying to this charge Mr. Baldwin said it could not be supposed that because a man once belonged to the Orange Society and discovered from experience it was a society likely to do much harm if persisted in, and who from that feeling left such society and disclaimed any fellowship in it, he was to be for ever precluded from office however fit in other respects. Any feeling of this kind Mr. B. totally disclaimed, on the contrary he thought that persons after having left such society and shewn that they did so from a conviction of their injurious tendency, had as much right as others, if equally capable to hold office. With regard to the latter appointment he disclaimed having any thing to say to it. The appointment was made before he had accepted office, and he would not hold himself accountable for any appointment made previous to the 16th of Sept. 1842. In respect to the former; he said that he had known Mr. J. R. Gowan, when he was a student in Toronto, and that he then saw everything to approve in his conduct and deportment as far as it came under his observation, that he was studious and attentive to his duties, and that he was an example that his fellow students might well follow, that he, Mr. B., took both pride and pleasure in forwarding such men, so far as lay in his power in their profession and his country. That when simcoe was declared a separate District he was spoken to by a mutual friend, whom he need not name as he was not a member of that house, to exert his influence in getting Mr. Gowan the appointment of the District Judgeship,—in reply to that request he said that however much it would gratify him as well in compliance with the request of the gentleman who applied to him, as from his own opinion of Mr. Gowan, both while he was a student and after he was called to the Bar, yet as he believed him to be an Orangeman he could not consicienciously advise the Head of the Government to appoint him, as he considered the society of which Mr. Gowan was a member, dangerous to the well being of the country; that shortly after this conversation took place he received a letter from Mr. Gowan, which he would, with permission, read to the house, dated "Toronto 16th Nov. 1842."

[We copy only that portion of the letter which has particular reference to the subject, as follows:]

"I beg to assure you most distinctly, I do not, nor have I for some time past, belonged to it," (the Orange Society.)

"I did, it is true, when a very young man without examination or reflection, become a member of the Orange Society. Latterly observing the practical working of it, I have been strongly opposed to its continuation, as I am sure the Solicitor General will remember, and lest thro' my nominal membership I might be supposed to sanction whatever private malice might urge unworthy Orangemen to perpetrate or ignorant ones wrought upon by the deceitful misrepresentation of designing persons might be induced to essay, I about two years ago withdrew myself from all connection whatever with the Orange Society."

Thus satisfied that this step could be fully relied on he advised the appointment and that he had from all he had heard every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which that gentleman discharged the duties of the Office.

During the debate Mr. Harrison disclaimed on the part of Mr. Armstrong, and he said he did so on the authority of Mr. Armstrong himself, any connection with the Orange Society. It was true that Mr. Armstrong had once belonged to that Society, but that he had some time since withdrawn from it, and if he (Mr. H.) had known that Mr. Armstrong belonged to such a body he would not have advised his appointment to the situation he now holds as he could not from his knowledge of that Society, which only extended to what he had seen of it in this country recommend any member of it for a situation under the Crown.

One of the most [illegible] measures of [illegible] Municipal Bill—or the [illegible] Townships, Towns, and [illegible]ties, in U. C.—was introduced during the week and passed its second reading. The principle of the Bill was adopted without any opposition, so that we have had as yet no decision upon it. A great number of the members especially the reform members, expressed their unqualified approval of the principle of the measure, and considered that the present Bill was admirably adapted for the purpose of local self-government. Mr. Price who had opposed the old Bill, expressed himself much pleased with this one, and also with the manner in which it was introduced by the government, who seem inclined to give all necessary time, and opportunity for the discussion of its details to render it as complete and perfect as possible. Mr. Harrison who was the introducer of the old Municipal Bill, expressed himself highly gratified that, that Bill, tho' it was found to be imperfect in detail, had been the stepping stone to a better measure, which he had no hesitation in affirming the present measure to be. Mr. Boswell also expressed his high approbation of the Bill. Indeed there is but one opinion among reformers upon the measure; they had very generally been in favour of the principle of the old Bill, and will hail with satisfaction a measure in which that principle is retained and the details be altered as to render it practicable and suited to the circumstances of the country. On Thursday evening, when the several clauses of this Bill were passing through the Committee a most amusing scene took place in the house which is to good to lose. Mr. Murney the Hero of Hastings who since he came into the house has exhibited upon his countenance the most meritted ill temper, looking ten times more surly than the "Huron Tiger" when called to "order" by some members of the house, thought proper to indulge in what, he thought, an overwhelming attack upon the administration, and upon the Bill. The time he chose was most inopportune. The motion before the house being whether 5 or 7 persons should constitute the council. He wished to know whether the measure had emanated from the administration, he did not think that even they, corrupt as they were, could have introduced such an atrocious measure. He denounced it as democratic in principle, a transcript of the legislation of the U. S. and that it was repudiated by the electors of Hastings, of which he was the representative, &c. The hon. gentleman sat down, and Mr. Baldwin inflicted upon him in his own pleasent way, one of the severest castigations I have ever heard; setting the house in roars of laughter, at the expense of the discomfited hero of Hastings. It will not be readily forgotten by those present, nor I think by Mr. Murney. He who, but a few evenings before had been escorted in triumph by a band of Orangemen to the steps of the House of Assembly where he delivered one of the most disgraceful speeches that ever emanated from the mouth of any man considered worthy of a seat in any Legislative Assembly in which he denounced the present members of the administration as "traitors," and that he would go in and tell them so, sat crestfallen, and confounded, I am sorry I did not take down all Mr. Baldwin said as a curiosity. "We thought the hon. member should have at least informed himself who the authors of the measure were before he had made such an attack upon the administration on account of it. The hon. and learned member had expressed great horror of republican measures. He (Mr. B.) confessed that his horror of them was not so great as not to read them, which was evidently the case with the hon. and learned member.—This was carrying his horror further than he thought the hon. and learned member ought to do. The hon. and learned member tells us that he is the representave of the people of Hastings; he (Mr. B.) understood that the hon. member had voted for himself, therefore he must be a *true* representative," here the house became so convulsed with laughter that I could not hear what followed. After this scene the hon. member for Hastings crept in between Sir Allan McNab and Mr. Cartwright on one of the opposition benches, who endeavoured to console him. Sir Allan came to the rescue but with little effect. He thought it "too hard" in the hon. Attorney General assailing his friend Mr. Murney in such a way; forgetting that the gentleman himself was the cause of it; and richly deserved it. A few such castigations will bring him to a proper tone, and, perhaps, if he have any shame in him, make him as peaceable a member as there is in the house.

From the Toronto Examiner.

THE ASSESMENT BILL.

The Assesment Bill introduced into the House of Assembly by the Inspector General, has been denounced by several journals, and especially the *British Colonist*. As a good deal of misapprehension prevails as to the effect of this Bill, we propose to offer a few observations on the subject, which we deferred in order that we might not only have time to give an attentive consideration to the several clauses of the bill, but also to obtain information from Kingston on several points requiring elucidation.

The principle of this bill is almost universally admitted to be unobjectionable. Nay more, it will be of immense advantage to the resident settlers, constituting the mass of the people. Let us enquire what is this principle. Can the Colonist object to it? It is that all property that is taxed, should be assessed according to its real value, and not, as at present, according to a fictitous one. It is impossible to object to this which is the main principle of [the] bill, and we have reason to [illegible] [th]at even those who [illegible] details, admit the [illegible] principle. A very pre[illegible] error exists on one important point, and it is one which ought to be removed at once. It is that under the new bill persons will be taked more than they were before. This is absurd. The bill *imposes no tax whatever*. It merely defines the mode by which taxes shall be raised, and we have satisfied ourselves that under its operation, the taxes will be materially reduced to the resident Farmer, and also to the Merchant and Mechanic, while they will be considerably increased on the wild land owner and the capitalist. It is true that the assessed value of property will be much higher than before, but then the rate of taxation will be less. Where 2*d*. in the £, is now paid, *three farthings* would be sufficient under the new bill.

We now come to consider what are the proper subjects for taxation. Land or real property under the present system, pays nearly the entire tax, both in the rural districts, and in this city, where the tax is collected by rental and conseqently falls on the real property. It does not however fall equitably. We ask any one to examine the assessment rolls of this City, and declare wheather Mr Allan; Mr. S. P. Jarvis, and others, pay their fair share of taxation according to the value of their properity, as compared with the Merchant in King and Yonge streets. We do not fear the [resu]lt of such enquiry. But we need not pursue this part of the subject. It is admitted on all hands that property must be taxed according to value, and also that real property must be taked.

We now come to consider whether any and what personal property is to be taxed. Is it fair we ask, that all the taxation should be thrown upon real estate, and that men like Mr. Cawthra, Mr. Sam. Street, and other holders of bonds, mortgages, &c. should escape paying their fair share. We think that both equity and justice require that capitalists not landholders should pay in proportion, and on the same principle, the Physician, Lawyer, Office-holder, &c. enjoying incomes, but having no property, should not be exempt. But it is said that the bill would be inquisitorial. Let enquiry be made whether in the States of New York Massachusetts and Pensylvania it is found so.—It has been supposed that under this bill, a man would be obliged to make out a schedule showing all his personal property. Nothing of the kind is required. A mere general statement of personal property, *after deducting any debts due by the party* would be all that the assessors could ask for, and if they assessed too high, the party can by making an affidavit, reduce the amount, or else bring satisfactory evidence if he prefers that mode. There would be no inquisition whatever; indeed, the complaint made in New York is that the mode of assesment is not stringent enough and that the tax is evaded. There can be no doubt that it would be to a certain extent, but still the local knowledge of the assessors would prevent any serious loss. House hold furniture to the amount of £25; wearing apparel; farming utensils and mechanic's tools, are specially exempted from taxation. It is an important feature of the new bill that no special taxes are to be imposed upon particular trades, such as carters, butchers, cab-men, &c. The whole revenue must be raised by a tax on the property assessed. The object is to ascertain what property should be taxed. We call on the British Colonist, who has denounced the bill, to point out what he would exempt beyond what has been exempted in this bill. Would he throw the whole taxation upon land and real estate? If not, would he tax the Farmer's cows, carriages, &c. as heretofore, and exempt the Capitalist's bonds and mortgages, the Lawyer's Physician's and Place holder's income? Let these questions be fairly answered. The object of the bill introduced by the Inspector General is to tax equally all property, real and personal, with certain specified exceptions the Colonist can suggest.

Before concluding, we may observe that the tax on personal property *would [not] be felt by the farmer or mechanic*. Every one knows that the savings of these classes are rarely invested in bonds or mortgages, but rather in real estate, which would be taxed under *any system*. These classes rarely have furniture exceeding [illegible] and their implements and tools ex[empt]. They would therefore be taxed for their carriages, horses, cattle, &c. and for nothing else; but from this they could deduct any debts which they might owe and generally speaking, they owe more than the value of their personal effects. Under the present system their carriages and stock are taxed *without any deduction* for debts due by them, so that the new system would relieve these classes, instead of oppressing them. We learn from Kingston that the Assessment Bill, which was at first strongly objected to, is making way rapidly among the members who all admit its justice. The only fear is that popular prejudice [may] operate against it, owing to its not [being] understood.

Monday, Novem[ber]

Mr. Sherwood moved an address re[specting the cor]respondence relating to the dismiss[al of] M. Kelly from the office of [illegible] of Customs at Toronto. [illegible] on of Government [illegible] REBELLION [illegible] characteristic [illegible] cy. Our m[illegible]

Col. Prince moved [illegible] right to eq[illegible] the whole on paying losses.

Mr. Boswell wished the [illegible] to a special Committee.

Col. Prince said he was satisfied [with the] explanation given by the minister [that the] acts could not be carried out f[or want of] funds, and he wished as they were [illegible] Upper Canada, to saddle Upper [Canada] with the amount and provide [the means of] raising it.

Mr. Hincks did not design to [throw any] obstacle in the way but there were [advan]tages in a special committee which induced him to prefer it. They could obtain information as to these losses, not all but [illegible] losses, so as to arrive at an approximation to the amount required to pay them, and also whether it was advisable to raise the amount by loan, or by direct tax; this being applied solely to Upper Canada. A select Committee would be able to devise some feasible plan.

Mr. Williams said it was desirable to pay these losses; but if it were attempted, to do so by assessment on Upper Canada alone, the attempt would be resisted. A select Committee was preferable.

Dr. Dunlop said the people of Upper Canada feel that they have been cruelly illused in being required to sacrifice every thing, without compensation. Some have lost largely—others their all, and nothing repaid. Whoever may be in fault he would exculpate himself, for he had done all he could to get the amount paid; the losses were more from the government than the rebels and invaders—they were from the Commissariat, and that made him resign his command as Colonel of militia. While he held it he did not allow the public to be wronged in any way, as it may be supposed they were in many of these charges for losses. He had every damage done examined by competent persons, estimates thereof made and swore every man to the correctness of his accounts.

Mr. Thorburn said they could not originate a money bill except in Com'ittee of the whole. A select Committee could do nothing more than arrange details. He had been a member of such a committee in previous sessions, and it was impossible to arrive at any estimate of the losses.

Sir Allen McNab wished to know if by referring this subject to a special committee his hon. friends meant to pay these losses. Ministers ought to have turned their attention to this subject. It is a disgrace that these brave men are still unpaid. Objection is made to taxing Upper Canada and not Lower Canada; but something should be done, for the faith of Upper Canada was pledged by her representatives. If all militia men in the Province would tax themselves a dollar each, and pay it to those who were in the field of the battle, while their more fortunate companions were at home, the amount would be raised at once.

Mr. Durand said this was a matter of some difficulty, for if we grant this money many will come from Lower Canada and claim compensation. And we had no funds while the farmers needed better roads.

Mr. H. Sherwood was suprised at the doctrine of the last speaker. He was ready to vote £200,000 the other day for a new Parliament House in Montreal, and we heard nothing then of the poor farmer and his bad roads. Whenever this subject was introduced here, it was treated with the cold shoulder under the plea of want of funds, and yet the most lavish political expenditure was kept up. Such a contrast of prodigality on the one hand, and cruel parsimony on the other, told an impressive tale. It was only the other day that a poor widow's prayer for redress was rejected by a member of the Goverment in another place, because she belonged to the loyal party. He hoped the Government would devise some means of paying these losses, as many of the sufferers were in great distress, as in the case of the poor widow who had lost all in the attack on Wind Mill Point.

Mr. Johnston said he gave his remuneration as a member of Parliament to the widows and orphans caused by the rebellion, and wished he could say the same of some others.

Mr. Baldwin said with respect to the poor woman's petition alluded to by the hon. member for Toronto, every sympathy and attention were paid to her; but the Government were in a dilemma for want of funds.

The committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Prince, Merritt, Crane, McNab, and H. Sherwood.

From the Upper Canada Gazette.

LEGISLATIV. COUNCIL CHAMBER.

KINGSTON, THURSDAY, 16*th Nov.* 1843.

This day at half-past three o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:—

An Act for continuing the Provincial Parliament in case of the demise of the Crown.

An Act to render the Judges of the Courts of King's Bench in that part of the Province heretofore Lower Canada, independent of the Crown.

An Act for securing the Province against any unnecessary loss on the Judicial sale of certain parts of the vacant estate of the late Honourable Sir John Caldwell.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of Montreal, by providing for the extension of the time limited for the paying up of the new Stock of the said Bank.

An Act to incorporate the Ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of the City of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Ladies of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Lying in Hospital.

An Act to impose certain duties on Agriculture produce and Live Stock imported into this Province.

An Act to authorize the Superior and Directors of the Seminary of Quebec to acquire and hold a certain amount of property in addition to that now held by them.

To the Editor of the Montreal Times.

SIR,—The state of Ireland during the [l]ast three or four years, has caused much [e]xcitement among the people of this country. The unrivalled, unparallelled, legal [in]genuity of Mr. O'Connell, baffles the [G]overnment, and astonishes the civilized [w]orld. And his untiring energy, for the [c]ause he has engaged in, draws an eulogi[u]m from some of his greatest enemies. The [n]ews by the last mail from Britain, furnish[es] us with an extraordinary instance of his [le]gal ingenuity. On the very eve of one of [hi]s Monster meetings, a proclamation is issued by the Government, to the effect that [n]o such meeting would be allowed to take [pl]ace, and that, "if in defiance of that proc[la]mation, the said meeting shall take place, [all] persons attending the same, shall be pro[ce]eded against according to law." Thus the sacred right of petition has been [vio]lated, and the peaceable agitation of [w]hat the British Government would *make believe*) *a free* people, has been opposed [as] unconstitutional and illegal coercion. All this, one would suppose, would lead [th]e Irish people to revolt; but not so. On [th]e contrary, let us mark the course pur[su]ed by Mr. O'Connell. Soon after the [Go]vernment proclamation had been issued, [he] calls a meeting at the Corn Exchange, [an]d there announces, that the meeting [wh]ich was to be held at Clontarf, on the [mo]rrow, would not take place, and by his direction, a proclamation is issued to that effect.

Twelve months ago, government, by such proceedings, might probably have nipped the agitation in the bud; but such proceedings now, can have no effect. The Irish people are too sensible of the ill treatment they have received from the British Government, for centuries past. to be easily persuaded from agitating for Repeal.

And the late movement of Sir Robert Peel will have a very contrary effect, to what was contemplated. Instead of totally suppressing the agitation, it will give fresh stimulus to every Repealer, and to show the feelings of the Irish people, we have only to look at the Repeal rent, and we will find it amounting to £1,105, more than one half of which had been collected a few hours after the proclamation had been issued.

The following quotation from the London Atlas, will show how far the majority of the British press coincide with Sir Robert Peel, in his present policy in Ireland:—

"The monster meetings have been allowed to proceed quite long enough to answer all the purposes contemplated by their promoters; to show the Repealers their strength, and to get the popular feeling of the country up to fever heat. Having allowed them to proceed so long unchecked, it appears to us—as impartial lookers on—exceedingly doubtful, whether it is sound policy in Sir Robert Peel, to change his position and resort to measures of coercion. If the Premier's previous policy had any meaning, and was not the result of sheer pusillanimity and irresolution, it must have been this:—to remain scrupulously on the defensive within the strict limits of the constitution, in order to compel O'Connell to comprise himself by some manifestly illegal move, in order to redeem his pledges to his supporters, and prevent the movement from expiring from want of sustained excitement. We thought the policy erroneous, because, although perfectly applicable to England, it left out of account the peculiarities in the state of Ireland; arising from the presence of so many *permanent* stimulants to agitation, and from the thorough organization of the popular party by means of the Catholic priesthood, and the association, which, under one name or other, has sat almost continually since the period of Catholic Emancipation, at the Corn Exchange as a real national convention. At the same time, however, it cannot be decided that Peel's was a plausible policy, and that by a steady perseverance in it he might possibly have a signal triumph."

And again—

"We must raise the Irish peasentry in the social scale to a condition comparable to that of the labouring classess in other countries,—put the Irish Catholics on a footing of entire equality with their Protestant fellow subjects; we must do all for them that they could reasonably hope or expect to do for themselves with an Independent Parliament; or we must make up our minds to govern Ireland to all perpetuity by the sword and bayonet—as Russia governs Poland."

Your's, &c.,

A READER.

FRAUDS IN THE CUSTOMS.

The Report of Malcolm Cameron, Esq., the commissioner appointed by government last year to inquire into the state and management of the Customs in Western Canada, has been published. It contains some extraordinary statements and fully proves the worse than inefficient condition of this part of the public service. A synopsis of the report appears in the Niagara Chronicle of the 7th instant, from which we make the following extracts:—

Mr. Cameron was appointed to the Office in February, 1842, at a salary of £600 sterling, per annum, and 20s. per diem, for travelling expenses. He commenced operations at Goderich at the extreme north-west—visited all the ports of entry in Upper Canada, examining carefully at each port into the manner of keeping accounts, the mode of transacting business with individuals, the means adopted for the prevention of smuggling, and the state of the balances in the hands of the collectors—on all which matters, and such others as he considered necessary, he from time to time reported to the Provincial Secretary.

"Mr. Cameron says, that though expecting a good deal of that sort of thing, he was unprepared to believe the extent of the negligence, frauds and speculations which he found had been practised. He points out as evils arising from paying collectors by per centage, and the limits of ports not being defined, that rivalries arose between collectors, who held out the inducements of lower duties to importers as reasons for preferring their particular ports, and sometimes agreed to pay the additional expense thereby incurred! 'Competition is the soul of business,' but it evidently don't do amongst collectors.

"The Commissioner proceeds to say that no forms of accounts, no books, nor instructions of any kind, had been furnished to collectors, and that many of them had nothing to guide them but a few remnants of torn statutes; that the only real checks to frauds are the integrity of the persons employed, and the watchfulness of their supervisors; that the department should be rendered free from political influence; and that by selecting peculiarly qualified men, and making proper departmental arrangements, an 'esprit de corps' should be created and kept alive by constant and regular promotion, the recommendation for which to be the combined considerations of ability and length of service.

"He next says that the accounts of the collectors, though marked 'examined' in the Inspector Generals Office, had never undergone any such process, as he found in them the grossest clerical errors, and the most extraordinary difference in the rates of duties—the latter, a fact so well known that the Western merchants used to o[rder] some sorts of goods to be sent, to Chippe[wa,] some to Hamilton, and some to Port St[an]ley. The collectors at these ports, it wo[uld] seem, like many retail trades, imagined t[hat] by doing one commodity 'low,' they wo[uld] obtain custom for all. But the western de[al]ers were too cute.

"In order to guard against improper v[al]uations, a copy of the New York Week[ly] Prices Current is sent to each Collect[or,] but Mr. Cameron suggests as the most e[f]ficient course the establishment of a sy[s]tem of specific duties.

"Mr. Cameron arrives at the conclusion that a much greater amount of goods is smuggled into the Province than that upon which duty is paid, and we dare say that in making the assertion he is not far from the neighbourhood of truth. He computes that 50,000 chests of tea are consumed in the Province, while not more than 18,000 paid duty; and that on the river St. Lawrence from Coteau du Lac to Kingston, on the Niagara river, from Niagara to Fort Erie, on the Detroit and St. Clair, from Amherstburgh to Port Sarnia, except it may be a moiety of what is landed at the Custom House Wharves, the whole quantity of tea, tobacco, leather, boots, shoes, and whisky, required, is smuggled. He details the mode in which the smuggling trade is carried on, but as it is pretty well understood in this latitude we need not digest his remarks; and he then mentions the mode in which false entries are made at the Custom House—the safest of all modes of smuggling, he says, for no packages are examined.

"After charging the whole agricultural population with favouring smuggling—this population losing sight of the evils and sinfulness of the practice, and shutting their eyes to the fact that they are really robbing themselves, for if the revenue from Customs fails, recourse must be had to direct taxation—Mr. Cameron suggests as the only efficient remedy for smuggling, the fixing of such low duty as will make it the interest of importers enter to their goods fairly, rather than run the risk of embarking in the contraband, and he is perfectly right.

"Mr. Cameron says that high duties yield little or no revenue. It seems, however, that an amount of some consequence has been realized from Books. This he accounts for by saying that these books are works on "theology and law," we quote his words, "imported by the Clergy and Lawyers themselves—the former pay duty from conscientious motives, the latter because they can make more in the time, out of the people, than by invading the revenue law." We put it to the profession in and out of Parliament, whether there is not a ground in this remark, for a goodly number of actions for slander. At any rate it seems to us that the assumption in reference to them is rather gratuitous."

We are authorised to state that Mr. Bellingham has relinquished the idea of offering himself as a candidate at the approaching election. He has been moved to adopt *this* course in consequence of the wish expressed by the French Canadian electors to secure one of their own origin as member for the city. He was, moreover, unwilling to create discord in the ranks of the Reformers, although assured of success had he persevered.—*Montreal Times.*

RIOTS ALONG THE CANAL.—Within these few days past, there has been some serious trouble among the Irish labourers, along the Welland Canal. We are not in possession of particulars, but have learned, incidentally, that a fracas occurred lately, between some Corkonians and Connaught men, in which several were so badly beaten, that one of them died soon after, and was buried here; and another is not expected to survive. The first was disintered a few days afterwards and a Coroner's Inquest held, on view of the body; but we have not heard the result—most probably it will be, "murder by some person of persons unknown." There are a great many laborers out of employ just now—they having quit work, in consequence of the Contractors reducing their wages to half a dollar per day and also, by stopping of the work on the locks.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed, that the verdict of the jury was—"that the deceased came to his death, by reason of a blow on his head, supposed with a stone, from some person unknown."—*St. Catharines Journal.*

Victoria Chronicle.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV., 23. 1843.

THE ASSESSMENT LAW.

"The present (old) system, places the *chief burden* upon the *poor*, estimating it according to their resources: the bill now offered to the house, placed the burden upon *property, and he who had most, paid most*, while he who had *little* paid *little*. That he presumed to be the *just* system of taxation. It is that *every man* shall contribute *according to his means*."—Extract from the Hon. Robt. Baldwin's speech on the proposed bill for the alteration of local Assessments in Upper Canada.

We have taken the above extract from the Hon. Mr. Baldwin's speech on the 2d reading of the Assessment Bill, at present before the House, because it contains in a few words the true principles upon which all taxation should be based; principles at once so just and enlighted, that no reasonable individual can dissent therefrom, upon grounds at all tenable.—The only reason why we refer to the subject now is, that in this District the matter may not be prejudged, and we shall next week endeavour to print the whole Bill, in order that our readers may not be deceived as to the de-

tails of the measure. The old system of local assessments at present in force, is admitted by all to be unjust and oppressive in the extreme, and the present administration has in no instance shewn a stronger desire of determination to protect and afford equal justice to the poor with the rich, than in their proposed alteration of our local assessments.—Our friends in the back Townships, understand very well, the nature of the system hitherto acted upon, by which they have been obliged to pay as much per acre of a tax upon their land, as those residing within a quarter of a mile of Belleville, who can at any moment they may chose, find a market here for the produce of their farms.—In other words, the farmer who holds 200 acres of land in the vicinity of Belleville, worth £1200—pays no *greater* tax per acre, on his land, than the farmer who resides 30 or 40 miles from Belleville, pays upon 200 acres of land worth no more than £200! The proposed system will equalise this, as it provides for the assessment of lands according to their *real value*.

The clause in the proposed bill, providing for the taxation of all household furniture, goods and chattles, &c., beyond the value of £250—and also for the taxation of income, has been withdrawn by the Administration, in order that time may be afforded the country to discuss the subject, and decide upon the correctness of such a provision—when the principle of the whole Bill is thoroughly understood throughout the Country, the wisdom of the Administration in submitting this measure to Parliament will be universally acknowledged.

The clause to which we have last referred, is deemed by some as inquisitorial & unjust. It is obvious that it would only bear upon the man of Capital, & it is surely but right that he should contribute according to his means—as well as the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Labourer.

Below we annex an abstract of the new Common School Bill, as furnished by the Editor of the Kingston *Herald*, which will no doubt be read with interest.

On Friday, the 10th inst. both houses proceeded to the Government House with addresses on the Seat of Government.

Leave has been given to Mr. Morris to bring in a Bill authorizing the District Council of the Johnstown District, to assess for the additional outlay on the New Jail and Court House.

We have obtained a copy of the New Common School Bill. It provides that the Secretary of the Province shall be, *ex officio*, Chief Superintendent of Common Schools in Upper Canada, the Governor to appoint an Assistant Superintendent. The School money to be apportioned according to population by the Chief Superintendant. The Township, Town or City Councils to raise by assessment an equal amount, or more, but not more than double the sum granted from the public funds. Each Council may exempt two School Districts from this tax on account of poverty. Each Council to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools for the Towship, Town or City, whose duty shall be to arrange the School Districts; receive all School moneys, whether from public treasury or the assessment, and apportion the same according to number of children over five and under sixteen years; to sue for all penalties; visit all Common Schools within his bounds once a year or oftener; examine all candidates for teachers as to moral character, learning, or ability, grant certificates, and annul them when requisite; and make returns to Chief Superintendent every year. The Superintendents to enter into bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. No money to be appropriated to any School District from which no sufficient annual report shall be sent; nor unless School has been kept at least three months by a qualified teacher, and all moneys have been faithfully applied to his compensation. School Districts may be formed from two adjoining Townships. If any Superintendent do not make his annual report, the money for his District shall be divided among the others, and the amount recovered from him, with costs and interest. The Township, Town or City Clerk, to be Clerk of the Superintendent of Schools. The County Wardens to appoint a County Superintendent of Common Schools, and if they neglect it, the Governor shall appoint him: Security to be given. County Superintendent to examine teachers, and grant them certificates, which may be revoked. Teachers to be examined when country Superintendent deems necessary. Aliens not to be teachers after 1846. County Superintendent to visit all common schools in his county once a year, or oftener, and make an annual report to chief Superintendent. Penalties for refusal. Township, town or city superintendant to fix time for holding first school district meeting, after which it shall be held annually. Inhabitants at such meeting to choose three trustees for common school; if they refuse, district to receive no school money. Trustees to contract with and employ all teachers, collect and pay their salaries, exempt indigent persons, make out rate bill for assessor's roll, levy by distress on defaulters, and regulate course of study for the school, and the books to be used subject to approval of superintendent. Persons assessed for school rate may pay it to the teacher. Fuel to be provided by parents. Sums charged may be sued for. Trustees to make reports to superintendents. Any Council may establish free schools, which, under certain conditions, are to be considered common schools. No child to be required to read any religious book, or join in any devotional exercise objected to by parents. Separate schools may be established by Protestants and Catholics. Normal schools may be established by Governor, and model schools in Counties, Cities, Towns or Townships. Teachers to be instructed gratuitously in Model Schools. Certain provisions of this act not to affect apportionment of School money for 1844.

The preceding abstract of the main provisions of the bill is sufficient to show its general character. It appears to us well adapted to its purpose; but there is one part which seems obscure.

TO THE REFORMERS OF HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I have come to the determination not to Contest the Return for this County. I feel confident, however that were I to do so the Seat of Mr. Murney our opponent would be declared void.—The Election having been held on a day upon which our Catholic friends could not conscientiously come forward to the Polls, is of itself sufficient reason for setting aside the return. Further than this, *bribery* was resorted to by our opponents, and could be proven, and the Election Law in other respects violated.

I have decided, however, to waive these considerations, because, in the first place, I am unwilling to subject the County to the trouble and expense of another Contest. A General Election must take place at the close of the next Session, when there is no doubt in my mind, that a Reformer will be returned.

In the second place I am satisfied Mr. Murney can do us no harm, although he is the champion of Orangemen in this County and would make all other classes subserviant to that if he could.

Lastly I am impelled to the decision I have come to not to Contest the Election, from the conviction that our late Representative the Hon. Robert Baldwin will watch over our interest, with a jealous eye, and render greater service to the County than I could. He has promised it, and he is not the man to break his word,—we have had proof of this.

To my friends the Reformers of Hastings, I would say that I cannot sufficiently express to them my gratitude for their warm and determined support at the late Contest, and should I be hereafter required to aid the cause of Reform whether in the capacity of Elector or Candidate, you will find me at my post.

I am Gentlemen,
Your faithful Servant,
(Signed,) JOSEPH CANNIFF.
Thurlow, Nov. 22, 1843.

Married,

At Belleville, by Rev. WILLIAM McCULLOUGH, on the 20th Inst., Mr. HENRY K. LYON, to Miss MELISSA ANN KETCHESON, both of this Town.

On the 15th Inst., by the same, Mr. SIDNEY WAY, of Hungerford, to Miss. ELIZABETH JANE FAIRMAN of Thurlow.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
Kingston, 17th Nov. 1843.

IT has pleased His Excellency the Governer General to appoint the undermentioned persons as Inspectors of Clergy Reserves:—

David Roblin Esq. of Richmond, and Samuel Murray, Esq., of Camden, for the Midland District, comprising the Townships of Bedford, Camden East, Earnest Town, Hinchinbrook. Howe Island, Kaladar, Kennebec, Kingston, Loughbrough, Olden, Oso, Palmerston Pittsburgh, Portland, Richmond Sheffield and Wolfe Island.

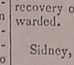
ERRATA.

See Gazette 22nd July, 1843.—In the enumeration of Townships in the New Castle District, for "Morghan" read, South part of Monaghan.

TAKEN,

FROM Mr. J. Becket's New House, a Set of Bench Tools, and several other articles generally used by Carpenters and Joiners. Whoever has taken the liberty of thus helping himself, or themselves, will oblige by returning said Tools to the Subscriber, and save further trouble & expense.
JACOB G. MOORE.
Belleville, Nov. 23d, 1843.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.



FROM the Subscribers fields 2d Consession of Sidney, a large Black Horse, with a Bushy Tail, and a few white spots about the eyes.—There is a small lump on the left shoulder.—Whoever will give such information as will lead to the recovery of said Horse, shall be suitably rewarded.
LEVI CANNIFF.
Sidney, Nov. 23d, 1843.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, addressed to the "Board of Works, Kingston," until Friday the 10th November next, for the works of the several Canals to be made between the Long Sault and Prescott, to wit, at Farren's Point—Rapide Plat—Iroquois and Les Gulops. Plans of the above Works will be exhibited at the Office of the Board of Works, and at the Engineer's Office Williamsburgh, where Forms of Tenders, Specifications, instructions and other information required, may be had, after the 20th instant.

The Tenders to be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons, residing in the Province, who are willing to become security for the performance of the work.
THOS. A. BEGLY,
Secretary.
Kingston, Oct. 9, 1843. 12.

PROSPECTUS.

TO BE PUBLISHED,
By John McNaughton,
OF BYTOWN,
Deputy Provincial Surveyor,
A Map of the Ottawa River & its Tributaries.
AS FAR AS THEY ARE KNOWN FROM ACTUAL OR CURSORY SURVEYS.

THIS MAP will extend from Montreal to the head of the Lake Temiscumingue, on the Ottawa, and in order to be generally useful, will embrace the country westerly to the improvements on the River Trent.

The extensive and interesting country, bordering on the Ottawa, and its Tributaries, and on Lake Nipissing, hitherto so little known, save as it were a blank on the general Map of the Country, will now be presented to the public in a manner generally useful and entertaining to all, and particularly so to those in any way connected with the timber trade. The bulk of the export trade of Canada is now in Timber, supplied from that section of the Province, which besides yielding a large yeasly Revenue to the Government, from its Woods and Forests, contains large and fertile tracts of Lands which might be made evaliable for Agricultural purposes, and thus afford the elements of affluence and happiness to hundreds of thousands of our destitute fellow subjects.

MR. MCNAUGHTON'S long experience in that part of the Country, as a *Deputy Surveyor*—connected with its settlements, and with its extensive Timber Trade, in the Department of Wood Fores's—having afforded him means of local information, not possessed by any other individual, induces him to look with a degree of confidence for some share of public patronage in this undertaking.

The Map will be in size about three by four feet, correctly delineated on a scale of five miles to an inch, and lithographed in the best style of the art.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS.—£1 5s. Currency, in sheets, £1 15s. Currency, on rollers, for each copy; payable on delivery of the Map. Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Ottawa Advocate, and by A. Gray Bytown.

☞ *N. B. The Editors of Public Journals, giving the above an insertion for one month, will be entitled to a copy of the Map.*

Bytown, 17th October, 1843. 17.

TENDERS.

FROM competent persons, will be received for the furnishing of the LOCK GATES on the Welland Canal. The forms, in which the proposals must be made, together with the specifications and instructions, may be had on applying at the Office of the Board of Works, Kingston; at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, after the 1st November next. The Plans also may be seen at the same Office.

The [illegible] two solvent persons who are willing to become sureties for the due performance of the Contract, and are to be sent to this Office, endorsed "Tenders for Lock Gates on the Welland Canal," on or before the 20th November next.
THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.
Board of Works Office, }
18th October, 1843. } 15.

INDIAN LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the disposable Lands in the Indian Tract in the Township of Tyendinaga, will be open for Sale on, and after, the 1st day of December next, upon application to F. MCANANNEY, Esquire, Agent of the Crown Land Department, at Belleville, from whom the fullest information respecting price and terms can be obtained.

All persons, reported as resident Settlers on any of the above mentioned Indian Lands, are informed that they will be entitled to pre-emption for the Lots they occupy for the Space of SIX Calendar Months, from this date, at the rate per acre set upon the Land; but without reference to the value of improvement.

Should they neglect to complete their purchase within the time allowed by paying their first Instalment, then the Land, will be open for Sale to the next applicant, who pays the first Instalment on the Land together with the whole value appraised for the improvement thereon.

And in that case the occupants will be entitled to claim Indian Lands, at the upset price, to the full amount so paid for improvements.
Crown Land Department, }
Kingston, 18th Oct. 1843. } 13

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE Receiver General gives notice that he will receive Tenders for Bills of Exchange on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight on MONDAY, 6th November next, at NOON, in sums not less than £500 Sterling.

The Tenders must be addressed to the Receiver General of the Province, sealed and marked "Tenders for Exchange," and must be made with reference to the par of Exchange, namely, one pound four shillings and four pence Currency, to the Pound Sterling. The money to be deposited in any of the Chartered Banks.
RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Kingston, 23d. Oct. 1843. } 13.

CAUTION.

I hereby forbid any person or persons employing or harbouring David W. Smith, my apprentice as he has not completed his time, and has left me without caus or provication.
ELIAS SMITH.
Belleville, Nov. 14th 1843. 16.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Kingston, 2nd November, 1843.

IT HAS PLEASED HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL to appoint the undermentioned persons as Inspectors of Clergy Reserves:—

DAVID CAMPBELL, of Ramsay, and JOSIAS RICHEY, of Perth, for the District of Bathurst comprising the Townships of Bathurst Beckwith, Burgess, Dalhousie, Darling Drummond, Elmsley, Horton, Lanark Lavant, McNabb, Montague, Pakenham Pembroke, Ramsay, Ross, North Sherbroke, South Sherbrooke and Westmeath.

JOSEPH FOURNIER, of Ste. Claire, for the Eastern part of the District of Chaudiere, comprising the Townships of Brampton Cranbourne and Milford, in the place of FRANCOIS ROUCEAU, resigned.

DANIEL PETERSON, of Ameliasburgh, JOHN MCCUAIG, of Kingston, for the District of Prince Edward, comprising the Townships of Ameliasburgh, Hillier, Sophiasburgh, Hollowell and Marysburgh.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Kingston 13th October, 1843.

IT HAS PLEASED HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERRL to appoint the undermentioned persons as Inspectors of Clergy Reserves:—

WILLIAM MANN, of Barrie, and WELLESLEY RICHEY, of the same place, for the District of Simcoe, comprising the Townships of Tecumseth, Orillia, Tay, Medonte, Oro, Tiny, Flos, Vespra, Mulmur, Tosorontio, Essa, Innisfil, Adjalo, Gwillmsbury W., Mono, Nottawasaga, Sunnidale and Matchedash, and also for the Townships of Orah, Mara, Euphrasia, Collingwood, St. Vincent, and Rama, in the Home District.

JOHN HAYCOCK, near Peterborough, for the District of New Castle, in room of CHARLES BUTLER, resigned.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

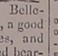
TENDERS will be received from competent persons for the execution of the entire of the Masonry, Earth, and Rock Work, on the Line of the Lachine Canal, or of such parts thereof as are included in the several sections respectively, according to the plans to be seen at the Office of the Board of Works, or at the Canal Office, Montreal, after the 10th inst., at either of which places, copies of the Specifications and Forms of Tenders, &c. may be had.

The Tenders, sealed, are to be forwarded to the Office of the Board of Works, Kingston, endorsed "Tenders for the Lachine Canal," on or before Friday the 1st December, and they are to be countersigned by two solvent persons, who are willing to become security for the due performance of the contract.
THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.
Board of Works, Kingston, Nov 4, 1843. 15

POSTPONEMENT.

THE time, at which the specificatons, [illegible] &c. for the above work can be seen is deferred until the 20th inst., and the period for receiving the tenders is likewise deferred until the 11th December.
THOMAS A. BEGLY, *Secretary*.
Board of works office, }
Kingston 13th Nov., 1843. } 16.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.



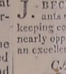
THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot No. 22, in the 2d Concession of Thurlow, being about three and three quarter miles from Belleville.—There are upon the premises, a good Frame House, Barn, and out houses, and an excellent Orchard of one hundred bearing Apple Trees.—Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
HENRY YAGER.
Thurlow, Oct. 18th, 1843, 11m

NOTICE.

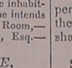
This is to forbid any person purchasing a Note given to Michael Pursey or order for one pound five shillings, dated the 9th October, 1843, payable two months after date, as I have received no value for the same.
ARCHIBALD LATTA.
[illegible], October 27th, 1843. 14.

NOTICE.

PERSONS *Indebted to the late firm of Easton & Judd, by Note or Account, are requested to pay the Subscriber, on or before the*
1st OCTOBER NEXT,
as after that date all demands due, will be put in suit for collection.
ALEXANDER JUDD.
Belleville, Sept. 10th, 1843. 7



NEW
CABINET
WARE ROOM,
BY
J. BECKET,



J. BECKET, begs to announce to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he intends keeping constantly on hand at his Ware Room,—nearly opposite the Store of B. F. Davy, Esq.—an excellent variety of

CABINET FURNITURE,

consisting of SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUS, &c. Breakfast and Dinner TABLES, Bedsteads, Light and Wash Stands, CHAIRS, SOFAS, SETTEES &c. &c. together with all other articles usually kept in similar establishments, of the best workmanship: All of which will be sold LOW for CASH, or Approved Paper.

J. B. having engaged a constant supply of the best of materials, and being determined to devote his personal attention strictly to business, confidently hopes to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ Upholstering done to order, and in the best manner.
15 Belleville, Nov. 8th, 1843.

BOARDING.

A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated at the subscribers.
15 D. B. SOLE.

ESTRAY.

CAME Into my enclosure about the 1st of June last, a Light Red yearling STEER, with the tip of the right ear cut off, and a hole through the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
W. TUMMONS.
4th Con. Sidney, Nov. 1st, 1843. 15

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by Note of Hand or Book account, are requested to call and settle without further delay, and save Cost.
WM. CLARK.
Belleville, Nov. 7th, 1843. 15

NEW GROCERY
AND
GENERAL STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the public, that he has just received an excellent lot of Fish, including
Split North Shore Herrings, No. 1.
A few bbls. Mackerel, No. 1
Excellent Codfish.
Figs, Raisins and Currants.
A choice assortment of Wines.
Old Jamaica Rum.
Scotch Whisky.
Champaign, &c. &c.
He will also keep a constant supply of Fresh Ground Coffe.
HUGH GIBB.
Formerly of Quebec.
Belleville, July 19, 1843. 51

BELLEVILLE FOUNDRY,

PLOUGH FACTORY, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber begs to return his thanks to those who have extended to him the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored since commencing the above business, in this town, and assures them that it is only necessary for all indebted to him to call and liquidate such demands, to render him doubly grateful.

He would also notify his friends and the public generally, that he continues to execute orders for **Castings** of every description, upon the most favorable terms. He keeps constantly on hand,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs & Plough Castings, Fanning Mill Irons, Saw and Grist Mill Castings, and Wagon Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, too numerous to particularize.

☞ *Brass Castings executed to order, and on reasonable terms.*
JOHN A. GORDON.
Belleville, Sept. 13th. 1843. 7

N. B. Persons indebted to J. A. G. will save costs and trouble, by calling and settling the same immediately. J. A. G.

BOOK BINDING.

THE Subscriber has commenced the above business in this Town, and is now prepared to

BIND BOOKS, PERIODICALS, PAPERS,
Music, Blank Books, &c. &c.

With neatness and despatch.—Bindery in the Frame Building, corner of Pinnacle & Hotel streets.
JOSEPH WILSON.

N. B.—All Periodicals *worth Paying for* are *worth Preserving*.
Belleville, July 12th, 1843. 50

DENTISTRY.

DR. SOLE, takes pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that in consequence of the increasing demand for Dental Operations, especially Plate Work, he will hereafter be assisted in his efforts to prevent, or limit the ravages of disease upon the TEETH, by his partner

DR. G. V. N. RELYEA, from Kingston.

Dr. S. craves for his partner, the confidence of the inhabitants of Belleville, being assured that he will sustain it upon acquaintance, as he combines with INTEGRITY, INGENUITY, & TASTE, a thorough *knowledge* of the theory and principles of the DENTAL SCIENCE, and several years experience in active practice.

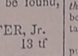
Drs. S. & R. are determined that no business shall be dispensed in their Office, but such as ranks with the utmost perfection to which the art has attained. They will furthermore endeavor to furnish persons with comfortable and *useful* Masticators on a plan more economical than Dentists heretofore, and at such prices as shall correspond with their several circumstances.

15 Belleville, 8th Nov. 1843.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old friends and the public generally; that he has commenced the
TAILORING BUSINESS
again in Belleville, on front Street, one door above *Mr. Fanning's Leather Store*, where he will punctually attend to all calls in his business. And those favoring him with their work, may rely on having it done with neatness and despatch; and on terms as advantageous as any other regular Shop in Town, either for ready pay or approved credit.
JAMES WALKER.
Belleville, November 9, 1843. 15.

STRAYED! STRAYED!!



FROM the pasture of JOHN VANDERWATER, in Sidney, about three weeks since, a middling sized RED OX, with a white face, and holes through his horns.—Any person who will return said ox, or infomr the subscriber where he may be found, shall be satisfied for his trouble.
JOHN VANDERWATER, Jr.
Sidney, Oct. 25th, 1843. 13 tf

FOR SALE.

1000 GALLONS WHISKEY,
BRANDY, GIN, RUM, WINE, &c.
ALSO,
Twankay, & Young Hyson Teas, Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar, Laof Sugar,
Pepper and Allspice, Mustard,
Tobacco, Starch, Blue and Indigo,
Saltpetre, Sulpher, Almonds, Raisins.
Ginger, Rice, Pot Barley, Epson Salts,
Snuff, Cayenne pepper,
A quantity of OILS, PAINTS,
DYE STUFFS &c.
CROCKERY & *GLASSWARE*, of all sorts,
Which will be sold exceedingly low for Cash.
by
G. McGIBBON & Co.
Belleville, July 13th, 1843. 50

TO PRINTERS AND OTHERS.

J. N. WALKER,
MACHINIST, &c.,
No. 191, Notre Dame Street, Montreal,

THE only Manufacturer in Canada of PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC, COPYING, and SEAL PRESSES, with their Furniture, &c.; also of TINSMITHS' MACHINES and TOOLS, as made by Peck & Co., of the United States; likewise, Patent CARRIAGE-AXLES, &c. &c.

J. N. W.'s first Printing-Press was inspected and approved in 1841 by the principal Printers of Montreal and Kingston, whose certificate can be shewn; since when, he has made a number of Printing-Presses, which have given perfect satisfaction to the purchasers.

N. B.—LAMPS and EVERY DESCRIPTION of BRASS WORK, LACQUERED, BRONZED and REPAIRED in superior style.
Montreal, August 7, 1843. 14-3m.

☞ Every Newspaper in the Province publishing the above for three months once each week, will be entitled to payment, on purchasing from J. N. Walker, four times the amount of the advertisement.

TO PRINTERS.

M. P. PROUT, *Printing Ink* Manufacturer, No. 63, Spring Street, New York, still continues to manufacture a superior article to any other in the United States, and upon as reasonable terms as it can be procured from any other establisment. He also manufactures Ink of various colours, as *red, blue, green, yellow*, &c.

N. B. Publishers of Newspapers copying the above advertisement four times, and forwarding one copy containing it, and by enclosing a ten dollar bill (in New York) in a letter, shall have sent to them fifty pounds of good News Ink. Please mention what Press you make use of. 14.

For Sale at this Office.
A PHAMPLET, ENTITLED
MENTORIANA.
WITH AN ENGRAVING.

BEING a Series of Communications published in the *Kingston Herald* between the years 1839 and 1844, on the subject of the Statute Law of the Province, or Law of the Land, establishing the true Boundaries and Lines of Survey on a permanent basis, and thereby securing the rights of Land in the original Patents to the Loyalists and their Heirs.—Price 3s. 9d.

A CARD.

WILLIAM SMART.
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery &c.&c.
OFFICE IN THE
VICTORIA BUILDINGS,
☞Entrance between the Stores of Messrs. EASTON & JUDD, and Messrs. GEO. MCGIBBON & CO.
Belleville, 1st Sept. 1843. 6

JOHN ROSS,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Conveyancer, &c. &c.
Has Removed his Office to the
VICTORIA BUILDINGS,
Recently erected by N. G. Reynolds, Esq. on the corner of Front & Hotel streets. Office in the second story.—Entrance between the stores of Messrs. Easton & Judd, and Messrs. G. McGibbon & Co.
5th July, 1843.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of EASTON & JUDD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Alexander Judd who will continue to cary on the business, hereby assumes the payment of all liabilities, due by the late firm, and all persons indebted to the same, are requested to make payment to him.
HENRY EASTON.
ALEXANDER JUDD.
Belleville, 12th Aug. 1843. 3

☞ *The Montreal Times will please give the above three insertions.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1844,
EDIEED BY MRS. HALE AND OTHERS.
The Best Magazine of the Season,
☞AND THE GREATEST CIRCULATION OF ANY IN THE WORLD. ☜
It contains Line and Mezzotint Engravings, Colored Fashion Plates, Music, and Contributions by the best Authors in the United States.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

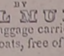
FOR every new Subscriber, sending THREE DOLLARS, we will send a copy of the DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL for 1844, OR A GIFT FOR EVERY SEASON. This is a Quarto Annual, containing 15 large ENGRAVINGS, and 64 pages of Reading Matter, by the most celebrated Authors or for every new subscriber, sending THREE DOLLARS, we will send a copy of
GODEY'S CENTRE TABLE ORNAMENT,
or a back Volume of the LADY'S BOOK; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post; or Saturday Museum, Six Months.

It is to be distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to NEW subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up ALL arrearages, and remit, for 1843, in advance. *In no other case will the premins be sent.* Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their cenrte tables by Christmas.

We will give the same PREMIUMS that any other publisher may offer.

The price for one year's subscription is			$3 00
Two Copies,	"	"	5 00
Five do.	"	"	10 00
Eight do.	"	"	15 00
Eleven do.	"	"	20 00

Address L. A. GODEY,
Publishers' Hall Philadelphia. 14.

MANSION  HOUSE,
Formerly
BELLEVILLE HOUSE,
BY
ROYAL MUNRO.
Passengers and Baggage carried to and from the Steam Boats, free of expense.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

DR. S. W. SOLE,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has decided to remain permanently among them; and therefore will hold himself in readiness to attend to all the calls he may be favored with, in every branch of the profession.

Dr. S., would also beg to direct attention to diseases of the

EYE.

Being well supplied with *Opthalmic* INSTRUMENTS,

He is prepared in addition to treating all forms of inflammation, to operate for CATARACT, form ARTIFICIAL PUPILS, remove *OPACITIES* of the Cornea, (films over the eye) open the Lachrimal Ducts, &c., &c.

The new and ingenious operation for STRABISMUS or *Squinting* will be attended to. The operation is simple, easy and safe—requiring only an accurate knowledge of the structure of the EYE, and a steady hand. No matter how much the *Eye* may be turned in it can be made perfectly straight.

P. S.—From the fact, that it not unfrequently happens,—in consequence of there being no Dentist at hand, that persons are compelled to have very important teeth extracted, and that too, when only very slightly decayed, which migth be cleaned and filled, and thus preserved to the individual through life, Dr. S., has been induced to add to his practice that of—

DENTISTRY.

Therefore, all operations, such as cleaning, filling, (& when necessary extracting,)engrafting new teeth (mineral) on old fangs, setting on gold plate—from one to an entire set, &c., will be performed.

Advice on the teeth, in all cases free, therefore persons before submitting to the cruel,—if not unnecessary operation of extraction, would do well to call and have their teeth examined.

☞Residence at his Fathers.

Belleville, June 28th, 1843. 48

Charles Willmer's
AMERICAN NEWS LETTER, AND EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCER,
Enlarged to the extent of Ten additional Columns.

THE above Newspaper, now enlarged Ten additional Columns, which was established in July, 1842, is regularly published at Liverpool expressly for transmission by every Steam Ship sailing from any port in Britain to any port in the United States, and its leading feature is to give, *at one glance*, an account of every important event that has occurred in Great Britain, Europe, or Asia, in the interval between the sailing of each Steam Ship, whether in politics or commerce—a correct and comprehensive Shipping List, in which will be found a faithful record of the arrival and departure of American vessels at and from all the British, European, and Asiatic ports—together with notices of such casualties or disasters as may from time to time occur—a complete Prices Current, in which the greatest care is taken to give the *latest* reports of the various descriptions of American produce, from the most unquestionable sources—thus combining, in *one* sheet, a Newspaper, a Shipping List, and a PricesCurrent.

The Annual Subscription to CHARLES WILLMER'S AMERICAN NEWS LETTER is 12s. 6d. Sterling. Orders and Subscriptions will be received at any of Messrs. POMEROY'S & CO.'S, EXPRESS OFFICE in the UNITED STATES and CANADA, and in Boston by Messrs. Redding & Co., News Agents; Halifax, Mr. Belcher, Stationer; Montreal, Mr. Wm. Greig, Bookseller; St. John's, N. B., G. E. Fenety, Morning News Office; Quebec, Mr. Charles F. Ford, Mountain-street; St. John's Newfoundland, Mr. M'Combrey, Times Office; or they may be sent directed to the Publisher, addressed as follows:—

CHARLES WILLMER,
Transatlantic Newspaper Office,
5, South John-street, Liverpool.

W. TOSSELL,
FROM ENGLAND,
HAIR DRESSER, PERFUMER,
ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER,
AND WIG-MAKER—FRONT-STREET.
Opposite the Wellington House.

GRATEFUL for the Extensive Patronage he has received since his commencement in business in this place, he hopes with unremitting attention, to those who may call upon him to merit a continuance of the same.

SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING,
Equal to any in the Province, and Inferior to none
FRIZETTS, TOUPEES AND WIGS,
Made and Dressed.
RAZORS HONED AND SET.

Hair Cutting Saloon,
Belleville, June 15th, 1843. 46

LANDS FOR SALE.

LANDS in Seymour, New Castle District,—For Sale Four Hundred acres of excellent land, there is a Creek on all the lots—and the locality advantageous being surrounded by partialy cleared farms, being near to Saw and Grist Mills. Enquire of Mr. Ponton, Belleville—if by letter post paid.

Inland Navigation Insurance.

THE MONTREAL FIRE, LIFE, AND INland Navigation Assurance Company, will take risks at the usual rates on Steamboats, Schooners, Sloops, or other craft, navigating the Lakes, Bay of Quinte, or River St. Lawrence; and also, on Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Lard, Butter, Ashes, Grain, &c. as well as on all other descriptions of Produce, Merchandize, and Goods and Chattles to be shipped from any port on the Bay of Quinte to Montreal and Quebec, or to any of the intermediate ports.

The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for Insurance, and grant Policies on Risks.

☞ No Charges for Policies.

JNO. ROSS, Agent.
Belleville, 14th May, 1843. 10

D. H. SMITH,
Hair-Dresser,
FRONT-STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Begs to acquaint his patrons, that he has removed to nearly opposite the MANSION HOUSE, on front Street, where he will be happy to attend to all calls in his line of Business.

NOTICE.

AT the request of the Montreal Creditors of Messrs. A. Miller & Co., lately carrying on business as Merchants in this town, Mr. Miller, the acting partner of said Firm, has assigned over to the subscriber all the Stock in Trade, Notes, Accounts, &c. for the benefit of the Creditors of said firm generally, in proportion to the amounts of their respective claims. The Stock of Goods remaining on hand, will be disposed of at an early day.

All those indebted to A. MILLER & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. A Miller, at the late place of business of the firm, in Belleville.

JOHN ROSS,
Assignee.
July 6th, 1843. 49

WHEAT, WHEAT.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH paid for WHEAT by B. F. DAVY.
Belleville, Aug. 31, 1843. 5

G. McGIBBON & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
CROCKERY, &c.,
HAVE LEASED PART OF THE PREMISES RECENTLY ERECTED BY N. G. REYNOLDS, ESQ.
Called Victoria Buildings,
Front-Street
BELLEVILLE.

THEY wish to call the attention of the inhabitants of Belleville, and its vicinity to their lage and *Extensive Assortment* of GOODS, *Comprising mostly every article required.*

G. McGibbon, & Co., are also confident, from the advantages they have in purchasing their Goods, that they can offer them to the public as low as any respectable house in the trade.

No Credit shall be Given,
OR SECOND PRICE ASKED.

Their Goods consist in part—as follows viz:—

DRY GOODS.

Broad Cloths, assorted Colours,
Ribbed and plain Cassimeres,
Plain and fancy Doeskins,
Tweed and Kerseys,
Plain and Ribbed Gambroons, Camleteens,
Velveteens, Fustians, Grey Cottons,
Twilled and plain Shirtings,
Red and White Flannel,
Moleskins and Serge,
Figd. and plain Merinos,
Figd. and plain Orleans,
Printed and plain Orleans,
Fancy Mousseline delaine dresses,
Printed Saxonies, Chene Chusan for dresses,
Blue and Black lasting, Earleston checks,
French Gingham, Printed fancy Muslin dresses,
Fancy and Open work Mouslin dresses,
Victoria Petticoats,
Black Veil Crape, and assorted other Crapes,
White and coloured Cotton Hosiery,
Black and China Silk do
A large assortment of Silk lace Gloves,
Satin Vestings, Casmere Vestings,
Worsted and Marseilles do
Ladie's Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Common leather do do
Steam Loom Cotton,
A large assortment of light and dark printed Calicoes
Plain and Frg'd. Nets, Quillings and Edgings,
Thread Lace,
Sewed Muslin Insersion and Edging,
English and French Merino Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and dress Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk Velvets, Striped Bed Tick,
Scotch Sheeting and Irish Linens,
Linen and Union Diapers, Holland and Table Covers.
Selecias, Rolled Jaconet,
An assortment of room paper,
Striped and Checked Cottons, Woollen and Cotton Yarn,
London Beaver Hats,
All sorts of Muslins, Cotton and Linen Threads
Water proof Umbrellas, and a variety of other articles.

G. McGIBBON, & Co.
Belleville, July 13th, 1843. 50

VICTORIA BUILDINGS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, low for Cash,—
Brass knobs and locks,
Dead Rim, and Mortice Locks,
Spring bow Latches,
Hall door and Plate Locks,
Iron and Brass Chest, Till, & Bureau Locks,
Iron and Brass Sideboard do,
Desk and Padlocks,
Brass Table Casters, and Iron Casters,
Sash Rollers and Window sash Springs
Table and window Fasteners,
Window Rack Pullies,
Brass Bell Pullies,
Brass Flush Bolts,
Brass and Iron Screw Pullies,
Brass drawer and shutter knobs,
do Curtain Bands,
do Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
do Hooks, for fire irons,
do Hooks and Eyes,
do Norfolk Latches,
do Hooks, Butts and Nails,
Trimmings for Portable Desks,
Brass Rings,
Brass Window-frame Pullies,
Brass Lamps,
Brass and Iron Locks,
Brass Buttons on plates,
Brass and Iron Coat Hooks,
Britannia Metal Table, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons,
Tinned Table and Tea do
Britannia metal Soup Ladles,
German Silver Table, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons.
Ger. Silver Fish Knives, Forks, Soup Ladles, and sugar tongs,
A great variety of table & desert knives & forks
Table Carvers, forks and steels,
Razors and straps,
Pocket and Pen Knives,
Butchers' and Shoe knives,
Wood Knobs,
Sugar Nippers, and Tin'd Skewers,
Window Cord and Seine Twine,
Awl Blades,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks,
Percussion and Flint Gun Locks,
Gun Ramrod screws, nipples, and Hammers,
Shot Pouches,
Double and single shot belts,
Gun wash rod apparatus,
Blank Keys,
A large variety of Tea Trays and Waiters,
Cut and shoe Brads,
Flemish Wrought and cut tacks,
Joiners' pincersand cutting plyers,
German Hones,
Awl Hafts,
Spectacles and Cases, &c. &c.
Italian Irons,
Bread Basket,
Curry Combs,
Fish Lines,
Scrubbing, Horse, and Paint Brushes,
Wood and Bed Screws,
Table Butts,
Cast Iron Butts,
Match Planes,
Hollow and Round,
Raggling Planes,
Rabbit and Bead do and Irons,
Smoothing and Jack Planes,
Trying and Jointing do.
Sash Philisters,
Flooring Planes,
Single and double Plain Irons,
Mortice, Socket, and Firmer Chissels,
Turning Chissels and Gouges,
Firmer Gouges,
A variety of Chissels in setts,
Plated Braces and Bitts,
Centre, Pod and Lip Bitts,
Auger Bitts,
Hollow Hand Pad and Bitts,
Spoke Shaves and scratch Awls,
Plated Trying Squares,
do Sliding Bevets
do Mitre Squares,
Marking and Cutting Guages,
Plated and common Spoke Shaves,
Boxwood Foot Rules,
Mathamatical Instruments,
Long Shank Augurs,
Wood Screw Taps,
Brass and Iron back saws,
Cross Cut and Ripping Hand Saws,
Pannel saws,
6¼ ✕ Cut Saws,
Whip and Bow Saws,
Joiner's Adz,
Key Hole Saws,
Cooper's Heading Saws,
Hand and Mill saw Files,
Rasps of all descriptions,
Round and square Files,
Blacksmith's do
Joiners' drawing Knives,
Cooper's shaves, Adz, and Rivets,
Circular Saws,
Cut Jacks, Hatchets, and Hammers,
Ink Stands, Ink Powder, and Ink,
Gimlets and Bung Borers,
Shoe Rasps,
Sweeping Brushes,
Ladies' Scissors,
Double spring shears,
Cork Screws, and Skates,
Callipers,
Shoe Maker's Pincers, and Chopping Knives
Framed Wood Saws,
Sleigh Bells,
Work Boxes and Parallel Rules,
Tinned and Japanned Buckles,
Curb Chains and Halter Rings,
Collar Buckles and Pad Hooks, &c.
Tinned Stirrup Irons,
Halter and Trace Chains,
Girth and other Webbing,
Cast Weights, and Smoothing Irons,
Rat Traps, Chest Hinges, &c.
Coffee and Pepper Mills,
Shaving Brushes, and Whip Lashes,
Wafers in Boxes and by the lb.
Tea Caddies,
Blacksmith's Stocks and dies,
Shovels and Tongs.
Hair Seives, Percussian Caps,
Powder in flasks, Needles in Boxes,
Tea Bells, Steel Pens, Thimbles,
Red Sealing Wax, Playing Cards,
Slates and Gun Flints, Lead Pencils,
Snuff Boxes, Red and White Chalk,
Fish Hooks, Jews Harps,
Pocket Combs, Ising Glass,
Curled Hair and Hair Seating,
Tinned and untinned Teakettles,
Sauce Pans, and Frying Pans,
Wash Basins, Tinned,
Grid Irons, Bellied Pots, Dish Kettles,
Camp Ovens and Covers,
Hay Knives, and Reaping Hooks,
Canada grass Scythes,
Cradling do with cradles to match,
Hooks and Hinges,
Waggon Boxes, Wrought and Cut Nails,
Cast Steel, Wire assorted, 2 to 15,
Logging Chains, Spades and Shovels,
Grain Scoops, Hay Forks, Manure Forks,
Scyth Snaths, and Rakes, Harrow Teeth,
Grind Stones, Guns,
Plough Points and Land Sides,
Turf and field Hoes,
And a large variety of Bar and Hoop Iron.

G. McGIBBON, & Co.
Belleville, July 13th, 1843. 50

REFORMERS!
LOOK OUT FOR THE APPROACHING LUMINARY!!!

THE first number of the PRINCE EDWARD SUN, a Political, Agricultural and Commercial Newspaper, will be published in Picton on the 9th of Sept. Terms, 12s. 6d. per annum in advance, or 15s. at the end of the year, exclusive of postage.

The SUN will be published every Saturday morning, and will contain 24 columns of closely printed matter, (being four columns more than the Prince Edward Gazette,) it will be printed on a good strong paper and with superior type; and as competent workmen have been engaged, the mechanical execution will at least compare with, and in many instances exceed that of other papers; and subscribers [illegible] may rest assured that the Municipal, Agricultural, Commercial and other local affairs of the District will be promptly and accurately attended to. The proceedings of the Legislature, and all foreign and domestic intelligence, as well as interresting and instructive readings, will be selected with care, and published with the least possible delay, and from arrangements already made with correspondents in the old country, European News will be given in advance of many contemporary journals.

Responsible Government and Reform for this Province, and a steady adherence to the Crown and Constitution of Great Britain, will form the chief feature of our political creed, but we will expose delinquency and fraud wherever it may be found; acknowledge merit without regard to sect or party, and applaud, uphold and maintain the present Administration of Government, knowing that its chief characteristics are, Justice mingled with Mercy. Our motto is and shall be *"Man has a right to equal and impartial Government."*

JOHN DOUGLASS, Editor.
Picton, 21st Aug. 1843.

☞Letters and Advertisements addressed to the Editor at Loomis's Hotel or the Office, Demorestville, will be punctually attended to.

Pillar of Divine Truth.

PROPOSALS for publishing, in [illegible] numbers, at 10 cents each, the "Pillar of Divine Truth," immovably fixed on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, JESUS CHRIST himself being the chief Corner Stone, shown by the genuineness, preservation, authenticity, inspiration, facts, doctrines, miracles, prophecies, and precepts, of the word of God.

The design of this popular and interesting work, is to establish the genuineness, uncorrupted preservation, authenticity, and inspiration of the sacred volume, and specially in the illustriation of the arguments on those all important topics: to prove the principal facts; to illustrate the miracles; to show the fulfilment of the prophecies; to exhibit the harmony, and to display the doctrines and precepts, of the Word of God.

The first number is printed in 8vo form, containing 32 pages, with a handsome cover; and it is proposed to issue the remaining numbers semi-monthly, on the following *Terms.*

I.—One dollar, *in advance*, will pay for one copy complete, or fifteen copies of any one number.

II.—Three dollars, *in advance*, will pay for four copies complete, or fifty copies of any one number.

III.—Five dollars, *in advance*, will pay for eight copies complete, or seventy-five copies of any one number.

IV.—To the Trade, or Pedlars, they will be put at five dollars per hundred, when one hundred copies are ordered at one time—*with the cash in advance.*

No letters taken from the Post-Office, unless franked or post paid.

☞ Every Editor who shall give this Prospectus (includng this paragraph,) a few insertions, shall receive "THE PILLAR" complete; provided the papers containing this notice, be forwarded, marked, to "The New-York Card, New-York city;" and provided, also, that these conditions be complied with before January, 1844.

All orders, remittances and communications, must be addressed (*free*) to

PETER P. GOOD,
"Magnet Office," 138 *Fulton-st. N. Y.* 7.

EASTON & JUDD,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, and Glassware.

HAVE REMOVED
TO THE VICTORIA BUILDINGS,
(CORNER OF FRONT & HOTEL STREETS)
BELLEVILLE.

THE Proprietors in tendering to their numerous friends and customers in the Town and Country, their sincere thanks for their past very liberal patronage; and in soliciting a continnance of the same, beg to inform them that they have rented the Corner Shop, of the Victoria Buildings, where they have on hand a large and well selected assortment of

BRITISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH & INDIAN GOODS,

in addition to which, they are constantly receiving large importations of the various articles in their line, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade; to which attention is particularly and respectfully invited—feeling assured as the proprietors do, that from the very low prices at which their stock has been laid in, the careful manner in which it has been selected, and the very trifling advance at which they have been marked, only require an examination in order to induce a purchase. They also flatter themselves that the reputation they have acquired, and which they are determined to sustain, of selling cheap, renders a resort to the usual mode of puffing uncalled for; suffice it to say, they are resolved to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any other establishment in town, their valuable stock, of which the following comprise but a very limited part:-

DRY GOODS,

West of England and other Broad Cloths, Pilot cloths, striped and ribbed Cassimeres, milled and double milled do.; Furniture Prints; Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels; Shawls, Handkerchiefs and Gloves of every description; Parasols and Umbrellas; Plain and Figured Silks of various qualities and colours; Plain and Figured Book, Mull, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Plain and Figured Vestings, assorted; Black and White Worsted, Cotton, and Lambs-wool Hose and half Hose; fine Sea Island Cottons; Paris Cord for bonnets, and Victoria patterns for dresses; a large assortment of the latest style of Chintzes, Muslins, Cambrics, Calicoes, French and Scotch Ginghams, Orleans Cloths, and Delanes for Ladies dresses; Plain and Figured Silks and Satins, of various qualities and colours; Fine Irish Linens and Union do.; Silk and Cotton Velvets, colors assorted; best water twist American and English Warp and Filling, Rolled Jaconett; twilled and plain Regata Stripes; double fold American, British and Indian Brown Cottons, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons assorted; Ladies' Bonnets and Shapes; Royal Ribbed Vests and Drawers; Moleskins and Merinoes, plain and figured; Burlaps and Osnaburghs; White and variegated Bed-spreads; White and Damask Table Cloths; Persian Silks, assorted colors, Brussels and other Carpeting; Gent's Black and White McIntoshes, Black and White plain Silk Mitts and Gloves; Cotton and Thread, Edgings, Insertions and Quillings, Black, White, and Col'd Crapes—Worked Muslins, Collars, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Hardware, and Leather,
Among which are the following.

Twankay, Old & Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas; N. Y. Inspected Sole Leather, Cow Hides, Kip, Calf, Morocco, Lining and Binding Skins; Cavendish, Honeydew, Twist, Nailrod, Common Plug, and fine Cut Tobacco; Molasses, Mustard, Vinegar, Salæratus, Salt Petre, Epsom and Glebber Salts; Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel and Codfish; Malaga, Bloom, and Keg Raisins, London Starch and Fig Blue; Superior S. P. Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Prussian Blue & Rose Pink. Parlor and Cooking Stoves; Cod, Linseed, Pale Seal, Olive, and superior Sallad Oils; Spirits of Turpentine, Lampblack, Putty, Spranish Brown, [illegible] Red Lead; Venetian Red, dry and mixed; Yel[illegible] and Whiting; Rappee, Scotch and Mac[illegible] Ropes, Hambro Lines, and Bed Cords; Window, Wall, and Wrapping Paper; Pot, Post, Foolscap, and Letter do.; Dundee and Edinburgh Pot Ash Kettles and Coolers; Sugar Kettles, Bellied Pots, Frying Pans, Camp Ovens, and Spiders; Cut and Wro't Nails; Saw Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Logging, Trace and Haltar Chains.

ALSO ON HAND,
A LARGE STCOK OF LIQUORS.

Of the choicest Qualities; such as Port and Sherry Wines, in wood and Bottles; Burgundy Port, White and Teneriffe Wines; Madeira & Malaga do. Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rums; New England and Jamaica Spirits; Shrub, Peppermint, &c. &c. to which the attention of Country Shop Keepers and others is particularly invited before purchasing elsewhere; as the proprietors' present Stock comprises an assortment second to that of no other establishment in town.

N. B. The HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH paid for POTASH and WHEAT.

5 Belleville, Sept. 1, 1842.

CASH! CASH!!
Paid for Potash and Flour,
AT THE VICTORIA BUILDINGS,
Front Street, by
G. McGIBBON, & Co.
Belleville, June 22, 1843. 47

FOR SALE.

40 TONS BAR IRON, consisting of English, Banks' and Swedish Iron,
Hoop, Band and Rod do. of all widths and sizes Horse Nails, Anvils, Vices, &c. by

G. McGIBBON & Co.
Belleville, July 12, 1843.

A FEW BARRELS Superior White Fish, put up for family use. For sale by

EASTON & JUDD.
Belleville. December 8. 1842.

LIME FOR SALE.

THE Subscrider has a quantity of excellent Lime for sale at his Kiln, on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM VANDERVOORT.
2d Con. Sidney, June 28. 1843. 48.

ON HAND and for Sale, several Boxes of Axes by the dozen, at Manufactures prices, by

G. McGIBBON, & Co.
Belleville, July 13th 1843. 50

Cash Paid for Wheat.

ALEXANDER JUDD.
August 24th, 1843.

DOCTOR J. V. HAM,

HAS removed his office across the River to the white house in front of Mr. Flindalls old distillery, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Hawley, fifth house east of the residence of Sheldon Hawley, Esq.

River Trent, April 14, 1843. 37

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

PERSONS remitting ONE DOLLAR (postage free) to the Publisher of the British Whig, will have that Newspaper sent to them during the entire Session of Parliament. The *British Whig* will contain Original Reports of the Proceedings of both Houses.

Kingston, August 29, 1843.

FOR SALE HERE
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS.

THE
VICTORIA CHRONICLE
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Is published every Thursday by
STEPHEN M. WASHBURN,

At his Office, in the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, (corner of Front and Hotel Streets,) lately erected by N. G. Reynold's, Esq. Entrance from Front-street.

Terms:—If paid in advance, or within three months, to Subscribers receiving their papers at the Office, 15s.—If sent by Mail or Carrier, 17s. 6d.—If paid within the year, a proportionate allowance will be made; if not £1 will be charged in all cases.

Rates of Advertising:

Six lines or under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d each subsequent insertion.

From six to ten lines 3s. 4d. for first insertion, and 10d each subsequent insertion.

Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.

☞Advertisements without written directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

☞A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year or half year.

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS and all other Blanks in common use, kept constantly on hand. All orders for any description of Blank forms, Pamphlet, Card, Fancy and Job Printing, will be promptly attended to, and executed in the neatest possible manner.

☞All Communications &c. sent by Mail to be addressed to the Publisher, Post-Paid, in order to secure attention.

☞Having new materials throughout, he has no hesitation in saying that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞Card and Fancy Printing executed in different colors if required.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Wheat, Oats, Rye, Corn, Potatoes, Hay and Beef and Pork, taken in payment for the CHRONICLE.

NEW
TAVERN STAND.
R. NEUGENT,
Most Respectfully

BEGS to call the attention of the public to the well known and commodeous House, lately occupied by J. BONTER, Esq. situated at the Steamboat landing, Belleville.

The Subscriber having rented the above Stand, has spared no pains in fitting up and and furnishing the house with every thing necessary to render it one of the *most* COMFORTABLE HOTELS, in the place.

He is prepared to receive a number of Boarders, to whom every attention will be paid:—and he has no hesitation, in saying, that from his experience, he will be able to give general satisfaction, and will only add, that he is determined so far as lies in his power, to furnish a

Good Table,
GOOD BEDS,
and by unremitting attention,

to make his House what it is really designed to be

"The Traveller's Home."

Attached to this House are very commodious Stables, Sheds, and an excellent Yard.

The best of Liquors always kept on hand.

R. NEUGENT.
Belleville, Oct. 2d, 1843.

Agency for the
MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by a Special Ordinance.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the above Company in Belleville and its vicinity, and is now ready to receive Proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, on moderate terms.

The company is composed of a numerous and wealthy body of proprietors, including nearly all the principal names in Montreal; and was established for the purpose of effecting a reduction of rates of Insurance, and with the view of, in future, retaining in the Province, large sums of money that have been annually sent out of it.

A List of the Stockholders may be seen at the Office of the subscrber.

JNO. ROSS, *Agent.*
Belleville, 10th Aug. 1842. 3

Kingston Mineral Spring Water.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent, for the disposal of the above, in this Town. This Water needs no other recommend than a fair trial.

A. MENZIES, P. M.
Belleville, June, 28th. 1843. 48.

Opinion of Professor WILLIAMSON of Queen's College, who has analyzed the Kingston Water.

"It thus appears that the Kingston Spring is, with one or two exceptions, as strong as any of the British Waters, and far stronger than most, while it is identical with them in nature, as it has already, we are informed, (and from its composition we have no doubt with perfect accuracy,) proved itself to be, by its salutary effects, both when taken internally, and applied by way of bath.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble Serv't,
JAS. WILLIAMSON.
Queen's College, Kingston, 4th April, 1843.

NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS RECEIVED A COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which he is desirous of exchanging with the FARMERS
For their Merchantable Produce,
On such terms as will meet their views.
HE MUST ALSO ADD, THAT
All Unsettled Accounts,
MUST BE CLOSED,
EITHER BY PAYMENT, OR BY NOTE:
Otherwise Cost.

B. F. DAVY.
Belleville, Nov. 21, 1842.

THE PILOT,
FOR MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE low pressure Steamer *Pilot*, will leave Greer's wharf Kingston, every Tuesday, P. M., at 2 o'clock. She has superior and comfortable accomdation for Cabin, and Deck passengers.

H. & S. JONES.
Belleville, June 1st, 1842. 44m3

HEADACHE
DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS, COUGHS, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

East India Hair Dye colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sare to get COMSTOCK'S, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S
CELESTIAL BALM
OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholomew's
EXPECTORANT

will [illegible] or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS ta[illegible], and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.* New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ **Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto**—*and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them.* **All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.**

Comstock & Co Wholesale Druggists
71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.
The above valuable medicine are for sale by
R. HOLDEN & Co. Agents, *Belleville.*

FAMILY LIFE MEDICINES.

THE celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others he might confidently assert, and challenge contradiction, that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here ennumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula, in its most dreadful advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline and Marasmus; Phthisic or Consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia, in all its chronic and acute varieties, with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasional: Fever and Ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; Hypocondriosis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Enauthesis, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the orgons, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the bladder, kidneys, spleen, throat and pleura, jaundice, dropsy and gout.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection of them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, the foundation is laid for the cure of all specific diseases; they are compounded of an unprecedented variety of exquisite ingredients, almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon complaints, without affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both Pills and Bitters are mild in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor particular diet. They produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and should be procured by individuals and heads of families for remedies as well as preventatives of disease. Prepared and olds wholesale and retail by Dr. William B. Moffat, 357 Broadway, N. Y., and also by the Agents.

R. HOLDEN & Co., *Agents.*